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LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 25, MARS 1882.

JOURNAL DÉMOCRATIE FRANÇAISE.

Il se publie ici à la Nelle-Orléans, un journal de petit format, mais qui pour les idées, les belles pensées qu'il renferme, est sans aucun doute, un des plus grands et un des meilleurs que l'on puisse lire. Il paraît une fois par mois, et l'abonnement n'est que de 60 sous par an. Nous ne saurions trop encourager *les lecteurs français* d'y accorder toute leur attention et leur patronage. Les messieurs J. Gentil, le Dr. Alfred Mercier, de Montluzin, tous des hommes de grands talents, des hommes qui ont traité à fond les plus hautes questions politiques et sociales, en sont les principaux rédacteurs. Le dernier numéro de cette "Démocratie Française," nous annonce qu'elle publiera prochainement une série d'articles, ayant pour titre, "Les Noirs et le Catholicisme." Nous mettons sous les yeux de nos lecteurs quelques passages d'un article dédié à Mr. Aristide Mary, notre concitoyen bien connu et bien estimé. Après connaissance prise de ces passages, nous ne pourrons qu'avoir le regret d'attendre encore près d'un mois pour une étude que nous avons hâte de goûter :

"Le "Démocratie," sans doute, est un journal a petit format, pas trop présomptueux, pas trop orgueilleux, modeste même, mais qui a l'incontestable mérite d'être franc et de ne pas craindre la vérité—soit qu'il lui faille la dire, soit qu'il lui faille l'entendre. Et c'est là, nous l'avouons, un mérite assez rare partout. Car, soit dit en passant, et sans autre malice que celle qui peut être inoffensive, la grande presse, celle aux grandes pages et aux longs bras, qui ressemblent un peu aux tentacules du monstre si vigoureusement décrit par Victor Hugo, a trop souci des affaires, des entreprises industrielles, des manipulations commerciales et des spéculations de la haute politique, qui sont les questions du jour et peut-être du siècle, pour être absolument sincère et vraie, pour perdre beaucoup de temps aux principes, aux sentiments, et à ces choses de l'esprit qui, selon une expression américaine bien connue et trop respectée, *ne paient point*. Mais la petite presse, celle du dévouement aux idées et aux hommes, doit avoir du cœur. Aussi, au nom de la justice trop volontiers méconnue, doit-on invoquer pour elle les sévères et profondes paroles de l'Evangile : "Les premiers seront les derniers, et les derniers seront les premiers."

Le moment et le lieu, du reste, pour traiter la question du "Catholicisme et des Noirs," nous semblent opportuns ou convenables.

Il y a bientôt vingt ans que les esclaves, noirs et les hommes de couleur—car l'esclavage favorisait la miscégénation par l'homme blanc et par la femme noire—il y a bientôt vingt ans, disons nous, que s'est accompli l'acte de haute justice et d'émancipation matérielle. Depuis vingt ans, ou à peu près, la République des Etats-Unis, vraiment libre et vraiment grande, vraiment dans la civilization et dans la lumière, n'a pas vu vendre un homme, n'a pas vu vendre une femme et n'a pas vu vendre un enfant. Et comme vingt années, pour bien des choses et pour un peuple qui marche vite, sont un siècle au moins, nous nous souvenons à peine qu'il y eut un trafic de ce genre dans notre glorieuse république de droits humains et de droits sociaux. Les enfants n'en sauraient rien si les pères se taisaient. Les affranchis eux-mêmes, devenus citoyens, s'étant donné une religion et un culte, ayant constitué la famille par imitation et par conscience, n'ont pas manqué à tous les devoirs de la vie civile, sociale et politique. Il faut même constater, si le préjugé ne vous égare point, si vous tenez compte des difficultés à surmonter, surtout de l'extrême ignorance de la liberté dans laquelle se trouve tout esclave brusquement affranchi, c'est-à-dire non préparé à la vie nouvelle des devoirs et de la responsabilité humaine, car la Cité et l'Eglise, dans un mutuel accord de silence et d'oubli complets, n'avaient absolument rien prévu et rien fait pour le jour de l'affranchissement inconnu et éloigné, il faut constater, disons-nous, et constater sans regret, voire même avec joie et consolation, que les affranchis n'ont point été indignes du droit donné, de la justice rendue et de la responsabilité imposée. Ils ont marché. Ils ont monté. La marche, folle et irrégulière tout d'abord, comme celle d'un homme ivre, ou d'un prisonnier déshabitué du jour, s'est régularisée peu à peu et mise au pas de la raison et de la sociabilité. L'homme noir, après les premiers moments d'étonnement et d'ahurissement, d'ivresse et de fautes, si vous voulez, a senti son angle facial se relever dans une lumière de bonté et de bénédiction, et son œil, morne autrefois, ou craintif, s'est éclairé à l'horizon des lueurs entrevues et des espérances permises et promises. It en a été de même pour la femme, qui a eu conscience d'elle-même, et qui, cessant d'être la propriété d'un maître, s'est moins donnée, ou s'est donnée en tout bien tout honneur, ainsi qu'il convient à celles qui portent le nom d'un époux et veulent être respectées par leurs enfants. Inutile de dire que l'homme de couleur—car ce mot, dans la langue d'ici, comporte une nuance de blancheur—a généralement franchi d'un bond la distance intellectuelle et morale qui le séparait des privilégiés de la naissance et de la race. A la Nouvelle-Orléans surtout, ville encore française, bien qu'il plaise à certains d'affirmer le contraire!

Les ennemis des noirs ou de la race africaine, s'il y en a, auraient donc de mauvais arguments à fournir, on d'insuffisantes preuves, s'ils voulaient nier le progrès chez les noirs, leur sociabilité, leur désir d'élévation, leur besoin de civilisation et leurs aptitudes pour les différentes fonctions que l'homme a à remplir dans ce monde et sur cette terre. De nombreux témoignages, fournis par les individus, vivants et concluants, leur fermeraient les lèvres. Le préjugé féroce, seul, pourrait s'entêter dans une négation continue et absurde. Mais la vérité n'en serait pas moins la vérité. Après tout, ne vaut-il pas mieux se réjouir de ce qui est bien, et quel grand bonheur éprouverions nous à dire une infirmité ou une faiblesse? Quant à la question d'infériorité ou d'égalité entre les deux races, soulevée par des physiologistes qui ne sont pas tous des savants, elle nous semble oiseuse, ou inutile. Les hommes valent pour ce qu'ils valent, individuellement, personnellement, non pour leur taille, leur couleur ou leur peau. Les idées et les œuvres sont les preuves. Les ouvrages d'Alexandre Dumas, un mulâtre, sont cent fois supérieurs, et comme imagination. et comme facture et comme intérêt, aux ouvrages de M. de Montépin, qui est blanc, et dont les cheveux ne sont pas frisés. Fred. Douglass, à la dernière Constituante de la Louisiane, aurait pu se mesurer sans peine avec les aigles qui ont pondu leur œuf d'oison dans la rue St. Louis."

M. H. C. C. Astwood, attaché au LOUISIANAIS comme éditeur en chef depuis près d'un an, a quitté notre ville Lundi passé, pour se rendre a Saint Domingue, (via New York) où l'y réclament, ses fonctions de Consul. Nous lui souhaitons toute la prospérité que ses mérites réclament.

LETTRE DU SÉNATEUR MAHONE.

Nous reproduisons ci dessous la lettre du Sénateur Mahone à des hommes prominents du Massachusetts, qui l'avaient invité à visiter Boston, et à délivrer un discours, à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la naissance de Washington. L'invitation était cordiale, donnée sans distinction de parti, et demandant au Gen. Mahone de s'étendre sur le présent et l'avenir de la Virginie. Parmi les signataires de l'invitation, on distingue les noms du Gouverneur Long, les ex-Gouverneurs Claflin, Talbot, Banks et Rice; les Messrs. P. Kennard Ginnery, Twitchells, et B. W. Harris. Le Général Mahone répondit comme suit :

CHAMBRE DU SENAT, Washington D. C. 11 Fevrier, 1882.

A Son Excellence John D. Long, Gouverneur du Massachusetts.

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous remercie ainsi que les messieurs distingués du Massachusetts, qui se sont joints à vous dans cette invitation courtoise, relativement à une addresse à Boston, (en l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la naissance de Washington) sur le Présent et l'Avenir de la Virginie. Jusqu'à dernièrement je me suis plû à espérer me trouver présent, et j'ai hésité à décliner une occasion aussi distinguée. Le sujet et l'occasion sont un appel éloquent aux sensibilités d'un Viginien, et je regrette plus que je ne puis le dire, de ne pourvoir me trouver à Boston pour adresser une telle audience sur cette question. La source et le caractère de l'invitation invoquent l'ambition et le patriotisme de tout américain. Pour y faire bien droit, il faudrait quelque chose de plus que les bonnes réminiscences, si naturelles parmi les associations de votre ville favorisée; plus que la commémoration de l'héroïsme des Virginiens qui marchèrent avec Washington sur Cambridge, et des soldats du Massachusetts qui partagèrent la gloire de York town, et plus même que l'échange des congratulations sur la perspective auspicieuse de notre pays béni du ciel.

Une fraternisation en ce moment, dans la cité historique de Boston, des citoyens du Massachusetts avec ceux de la Virginie, exciteraient chez nos compatriotes, quelque chose en dehors de toute appréciation, des sentiments qui se feront jour en pareille circonstance, et plus que le souvenir des relations antipodales des politiques américaines, honorablement et sagement soutenues par ces deux Etats pendant plus de 50 ans de notre histoire. Ajouté au plaisir né d'une réunion aussi dramatique, il serait d'une reconnaissance publique, de prouver le bannissement final de nos discussions politiques, toute question de dissensions et de jalousies. Heureusement, il n'y a maintenant aucune organisation politique avouant d'autres arguments et d'appels pour le bien public, que ceux qui sont basés sur la théorie d'une Union restaurée (restaurée en sentiment autant que de fait,) cimentés par les sympathies éclairées de tous nos compatriotes, autant que protégée par l'autorité nationale.

Si j'étais à Boston le 22 de Février, j'aurai d'autre but, que d'employer des platitudes rhétoriques pour faire la louange des hommes capables, du Massachusetts et de la Virginie, sur leur sincérité dans les grands débats des partis passés, et d'honorer des hommes qui risquèrent leur vie dans le combat qui suivit cette chaude discussion d'un demi siècle. Le sentiment du public est déjà enregistré en éloge des motifs, de ceux qui différaient les uns d'avec les autres sur des questions appartenant maintenant à l'histoire, et non sujettes à des discussions pro[illegible] la politique courante. Le grand Webster a formulé sa loi sur le Massachusetts, en déclarant que "son passé était assuré". Et avec une fierté [illegible]rable, le Virginien avoue sa foi, en ce que la postérité, fera honorablement droit au génie et à la valeur qui ont permis aux Virginiens de partager la renommée qui est la propriété de tous les américains.

A Boston, à l'anniversaire de la naissance de Washington, en accomplissement des devoirs de représentants au Capital National, ou dans les combats de politique locale dans les différents Etats, il y a de devoirs plus graves et supérieurs La Virginie comprend ces devoirs, et ses hommes publics n'ont aucun pretexte, de mal interpréter le sentiment de son peuple, sur ce qui est propre et nécessaire au présent, et ce qui doit être recherché pour l'avenir. La Virginie ne voit aucun alignement politique justifiable et basé sur des mesures et menaces sectionelles; elle désapprouve toute alliance politique, basées sur des questions fondamentales en dispute avant la guerre entre les Etats; celles, telles qui ont été le résultat de la guerre, ou celles, telles qui sont survenes par les mesures de la Reconstruction. La Virginie comprend que les amendements à la Constitution Fédérale, font partie de la loi organique du pays, et qu'ils sont aussi sacrés que le document original. La volonté de son peuple ne peut pas être affirmée avec trop d'emphase sur cette question et sur le sujet d'une harmonie perpetuelle de l'Etat et du Gouvernement Fédéral; ce sont les croyances cardinales de la foi américaine ce sont les liens fondamentaux de la foi Virginienne. Pour vous parler du Présent de la Virginie je pourrai avec plus d'éloquence que de mots, vous la signaler, dans l'accomplissement de ces lignes de développement qui ont rendu le Massachusetts éminent parmi les Etats.

Notre peuple vient de déclarer que l'éducation populaire était un des devoirs les plus sacrés à la confiance des représentants du Gouvernement, et éxécute bravement ce decré honorable. Nous garantissons un ballotage sans prix à tous ceux qui en ont droit sous la théorie américaine, et qui donnera des résultats valables et efficients. En tête des progrès de la pensée avancée qui place la Virginie en plein alignement avec la plus haute civilisation américaine, se trouve la justice prompte avec laquelle elle agit envers un élément de la population qui a été une cause fructueuse de dispute passionnée. La Virginie a terminé la guerre, (que Mr. Jefferson avait entrevu, et qu'il craignait autant que "la cloche du feu la nuit") sur la position de l'homme de couleur. L'Egalité politique de celui-ci est assurée dans tous ses domaines. Ne cherchant jamais à estimé plus bas la bonté réciproque des races dans le Sud, la Virginie accepte la logique inexorable du passé et rend à l'homme de couleur la justice pleine et entière, que sa conduite de citoyen demande et impose. Nous sommes aussi satisfaits de ce que l'homme de couleur fait pour lui-même que de ce que nous faisons pour lui. Il se soutient, et nous justifie dans nos efforts constants pour son avancement intellectuel et moral. En Virginie il est enfin dans le droit, reconnu citoyen. Ayant conscience de la stabilité des choses en sa faveur, en ce qui concerne la poursuite de ses devoirs et privilèges de citoyen, sa conduite recommande l'approbation de ses plus forts critiques. Notre façon de traiter les gens de couleur les élève comme citoyen, et encourage leurs capacités productives. Ils sont avec nous indéfiniment, et aucun autre travail au leur, ne peut être substitué; travail qui est particulièrement adapté aux sections du Sud. Nous nous proposons, par des moyens généraux, par des considérations dignes, de faire sentir à l'homme de couleur son identification avec nous, de stimuler chez lui le sentiment du contentement' fin q[illegible] le Sud [illegible] été [illegible] de la grande calamité de l'émigration. Nous invoquons une enquête à regard de la condition présente de l'homme de couleur en Virginie, avec cette confiance dans le jugement d'une politique qui leur garantisse à tous une politique américaine et chrétienne que la civilisation réclame pour eux.

WM. MAHONE.

Ici nous arrêtons la traduction litterale de la lettre du Sénateur Mahone, l'espace nous manque, Mais en résumant la conclusion de cette lettre, nous voyons que M. Mahone place la Virginie au rang du Massachusetts comme étant avec celui-ci les premiers états de l'Union aujourd'hui, qui maintiennent à la lettre les grands principes de la République—que la Virginie ouvre son territoire, sans distinction de caste, de réligion ou d'aptitudes, à toutes les bonnes industries qui peuvent servir à la faire se maintenir à la hauteur des pays les plus civilés—Si dans la Louisiane nous arrivions à ce degré, de justice, et d'entente mutuelle, le temps ne serait pas loin où les récents désastres que nous avons subis, et que nous subissons encore, trouvraient leur contre partie.

FEUILLETON.

Commencé le 26 Novembre.

LES

NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE.

PAR

PONSON DU TERRAIL.

IX.

La pauvre veuve et la jeune fille causaient en revenant rue de Babylone.

—Mon amie, disait Blanche, avez-vous remarqué ce jeune homme à cheval que nous avons dépassé dans la grande allée de la Cascade?

—A peine répondit Mme de Bertaut.

—Il avait quelque chose de triste et de fatal dans la physionomie et l'attitude.

—Vous êtes folle, ma petite Blanche, et je gage que déjà votre imagination romanesque....

—Ah! ma bonne amie, interrompit la jeune fille, je vous jure que si vous l'eussiez regardé....

—Bah! fit Mme de Bertaut, il vous aura regardée.....

—Eh bien?

—Et, comme vous êtes fort belle....

La jeune fille rougit un peu.

—Ce n'est point là cependant, dit-elle, ce qui aura pu me le rendre pâle et triste, ce me semble. Je vous jure que ce jeune homme doit avoir un très-grand chagrin.

La gouvernante ne répondit pas.

—Tenez, mon amie, continua la jeune fille, vous savez si je suis entourée, adulée, poursuivie dans le monde. Chaque hiver, depuis trois ans, je suis demandée en mariage à peu près tous les jours....

—C'est tout simple, ma chère petite. Vous êtes belle....

—Et puis, fit la jeune fille avec amertume, je suis riche, très-riche, surtout depuis la mort de mon oncle, et je ne sais jamais si c'est de moi ou de ma dot qu'on s'éprend.

Madame de Bertaut eut le sourire de la femme revenue des illusions de ce monde.

—De vous et de la dot, dit-elle.

Blanche froissa avec impatience ses gants qu'elle avait retirés.

—Et voilà justement, dit-elle, pourquoi je ne veux pas me marier.

—Ah! petite folle....

—Non, je resterai fille toute ma vie, plutôt que d'accorder ma main à un homme qui ne m'épouserait que pour ma fortune.

—Mais, cependant, mon enfant, dit madame de Bertaut, il faudra bien vous marier un jour ou l'autre.

—Pourquoi? Je me trouve fort heureuse ainsi, mon amie.

—Mais vous n'aurez pas toujours vingt ans. Et puis votre mère est souffrante, maladive....

Blanche devint rêveuse et ne répondit pas.

La calèche avait gagné le boulevard des Invalides et venait de s'arrêter au coin de la rue de Babylone.

L'hôtel de Guérigny était une vaste construction moderne bâtie entre cour et jardin.

Un suisse, en grande livrée, vint ouvrir la grille avec empressement. La calèche roula jusqu'au bas du perron.

En ce moment aussi une fenêtre s'ouvrit, encadrant un visage de femme pâle et souffrant.

Mademoiselle Blanche de Guérigny sauta lestement à terre, gravit les dix marches du perron et entra dans l'hôtel.

Sur le seuil du grand salon, elle rencontra la femme au visage pâle qui avait ouvert la fenêtre.

—Bonjour, mère, dit la jeune fille en jetant ses deux bras au cou de la marquise. Comment as-tu passé la nuit?

—Assez bien, mon enfant, répliqua la marquise en entraînant la jeune fille vers une causeuse, sur laquelle elle s'assit auprès d'elle.

A Continuer.

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aug29 2m

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A. J. Walker, Tensas.

Judge Samuel Blatchford has been confirmed by the Senate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Gov. McEnery, discovering his mistake in telegraphing to Washington that the distress in Louisiana caused by the overflow was exaggerated is laboring hard to repair the damage it did to his popularity. It is very doubtful whether he deserves to, or can succeed.

Col. Augustus Talbot, President of the School Board of Iberville parish, was in the city for a few days last week, endeavoring to secure five or six competent lady teachers for the public schools in that parish. The Colonel is a refined and genial gentleman of the old school, and impressed us as an earnest advocate of the cause of education, and we hope he succeeded in his mission.

We have read with great interest the criticisms of the colored press on the speech of Senator Jones, on the Chinese bill. Some of them have displayed marked ability, judgement and good taste, and cannot fail to exert a healthful influence in counteracting any unfavorable impression the speech might otherwise make upon the country. Others seem disposed to exhaust the vocabulary of abuse in their insane efforts to appear indignant with the Senator. This sort of thing cannot possibly do any good but may do harm by disgusting the sensible and fair minded who though not agreeing with the sentiments said to have been expressed by Senator Jones are not prepared to submit to these indignities. It may be well for our brethren to remember that "soft words turneth away wrath and greivious words stir up anger."

SENATOR MAHONE.

Senator Mahone of Virginia, already distingnished as a brilliant political tactician, has established a claim to be regarded as one of the foremost among American statesmen. In his letter of thanks to the prominent men of Massachusetts who invited him to deliver an address in Boston, on Washington's Birthday, he evidences a thorough appreciation of the altered conditions of the American body politic in the present as contradistinguished from the past; and a clear perception of the responsibility those altered conditions devolve in the present.

He summarizes the situation in saying: "Happily, there is now no political organization avowing other arguments and appeals for public favor than such as rest upon the theory of a restored Union—restored in sentiment as well as in fact—cemented in the enlightened sympathies of all our countrymen, as well as protected by national authority." The distinguished Senator, moreover, strikes the key-note of the progressive movement in American politics when speaking as the representative of Virginia he asserts: "At Boston on Washington's Birthday, in fulfillment of representative trusts at the National Capital, or in the local political struggles of the several States, there are grave duties superior to the mere legendemain of politics and more mandatory than loyalty to party. Virginia is awake to those duties, and her public men have no pretext for misinterpreting the sentiment of her people as to what is proper and necessary in the present and to be striven for in the future. Virginia sees no justification for political alignments based upon fundamental questions disputed before the war between the States, such as have grown out of the results of the war, or such as have arisen from the measures of reconstruction. Virginia regards the amendments to the Federal Constitution as a part of the organic law of the land to be as sacredly executed as the original instrument. The will of her people cannot be affirmed with too much emphasis upon this and the kindred subject of the perpetual and harmonious coordination of the State and Federal Governments. These are cardinal beliefs in the American creed; they are fundamental tenets of the Virginia creed."

These utterances are clear, explicit, statesmanlike, worthy of the representative of a State which gave birth to Washington and Jefferson, and a conclusive proof that her sons are still able to vindicate her past claim to eminence in the councils of the nation. But it is when adverting to the colored man as an element of American civilization that Senator Mahone stands forth in strong contrast with a certain class of politicians which in order to pander to a reactionary sentiment endeavors by indirection to lower the colored citizen by belittling his service and misrepresenting his character. The Senator says: "Conspicuous among the achievements of the advanced thought that places Virginia in full alignment with the highest American civilization is the prompt justice with which she deals with an element of population which has been a fruitful source of passionate disputation. Virginia has closed the long strife, which Mr. Jefferson foresaw and dreaded as he would dread "the fire-bell at night," over the status of the colored man. His political equality is secured throughout her domain. Never underrating the reciprocity of kindness between the races in the South in their peculiar and trying relations in the past, Virginia accepts the "inexorable logic of facts," and tenders the colored man the complete justice which his conduct as a citizen challenges and exacts. We are equally gratified with what we are doing for the colored man and what he is doing for himself. He vindicates himself and justifies us in our determined efforts for his moral and intellectual advancement. In Virginia he is at last in full panoply of acknowledged citizenship. Conscious of the settlement in his favor of the question of his right to pursue the duties and privileges of citizenship, his conduct commands the approval of even his severest critics. Our treatment of the colored people elevates them as citizens, and promotes their productive capacity. They are indefinitely with us, and no substitute for their labor, which is peculiarly fitted for the southern section of the Union has yet been found. Our purpose is to make the colored man feel his identification with us, and to stimulate in him the feeling of contentment by wise and generous cares and consideration, that there may be prevented the calamity to the South of a heavy emigration of the colored people. We invoke inquiry as to the present status of the colored people in Virginia with confidence in the judgement of a policy which guarantees them all that American polity and Christian civilization demand for them."

Such according to Senator Mahone's statement is the policy of Virginia in dealing with the colored question, and such we believe is the policy of the just and generous statesmanship which guides the present administration of our government.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

One of the strange misconceptions under which our white fellow citizens to a very large extent seem to labor is, that the colored citizens are either ignorant of, or indifferent to matters which are of vital importance to the public welfare. This is decidedly a mistake: as the representative of that race the LOUISIANIAN is proud to assert that among no class of citizens in the State does the indefatigable labors of Senator Kellogg to secure by Congressional action the protection of domestic industry, as well as relief from disaster, meet with a more hearty appreciation.

We are pleased to note that on the 13th inst., Senator Kellogg presented a petition to Congress of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, the Mechanics and Traders and Lumbermen's Exchange, the Sugar Planters's Association of Louisiana, and the Produce Exchange, in favor of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in the year 1875. The effect of that treaty is to bring sugar grown in the Sandwich Islands into a competition with American grown sugar, under such conditions as to interfere seriously with its home production. As germane to the subject, the petition calls attention to the fact that of the large and valuable trade of Mexico, Central and South America the United States enjoys a very small proportion, not exceeding eight per cent.

It states that in consequence of superior commercial facilities possessed by European merchants, even the correspondence and travel between the United States and some of the States of this continent is conducted via European ports: that merchandize manufactured from American material, and even bread baked in Europe, of American flour, is consumed in continental markets in our immediate vicinity. It advocates the subsidizing of our merchant marine as mail carriers; and recommends that the Government of the United States should seek by a proper commercial policy to acquire an adequate market in Spanish America for our products, and thus establish successful and legitimate influence in the affairs of the American continent.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the *Record*.

The finding of the court martial in the case of Cadet Whitaker has been set aside.

It begins to look like as if some of the civil service reformers will get a black eye in the Peruvian investigation. It was ever thus. It is not unfrequent to find dishonest vagabonds always parading in the garb of honesty until the masks are torn from their faces.

SET RIGHT.

The unpleasant duty was forced upon the LOUISIANIAN not long since, to notice an invidious discrimination, in regard to sitting-room accomodations made for the travelling public by the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Company, at its depot in this city; and to protest against the notification that a certain part of the premises was set apart and intended solely for the use of colored people.

In defence of the rights, not only of the class thus singled out for invidious treatment, but of the travelling public generally, the L. & N. R. R. Co., was reminded, that as common carriers, in making the distinction referred to they had transcended their privileges, and assumed an authority which neither law nor public sentiment would sanction.

Recently we received a call from Mr. J T. Harrahan, Superintendent of the L. & N. R. R., and were pleased to learn in the course of a very pleasant interview, that it was not the intention of the R. R. Company, in affixing the obnoxious sign to make it obligatory upon colored persons as a class to use exclusively the apartment thus designated. As a proof of the fact the sign—"Colored People's Sitting Room" has been removed.

Before taking leave of this subject we would say that among our people, as among the whites, there are social gradations which regulate private intercourse, and also control their action when brought in juxtaposition with the public generally. So that while exercising the privileges which in public conveyances and other accomodations are provided for public use, they are not inclined to obtrude themselves upon any who for the time find it convenient to avail themselves of the same privileges. In this matter, as in all others the satisfactory adjustment of the two races in the enjoyment of common rights, may be safely left to the control of common sense.

IT DONT PAY.

Hon. Leon Jastremski in a recent issue of his paper the *Capitolian* and *Advocate*, took occasion to refer to the editor of the LOUISIANIAN in very harsh and undeserved terms, and sought to give emphasis to his unfriendly criticism by the publication of an extract from an imprudent speech made by Mr. Pinchback in the State Senate, Sept. 3, 1868, under great provocation.

The ostensible cause of this violent attack was the appointment of Mr. Pinchback as Surveyor of Customs. Speaking of which, he says:

"The appointment of this cunning and desperate politician ought to enlighten the people as to the policy of the Administration towards the South and Louisiana.

It is the sounding of the bugles of stalwartism; the note of preparation for the renewal of the life and death struggles, that we had hoped were ended forever.

The Hayes policy of non interference, which had given us several years of peace, and had introduced conservatism in both the political parties, from which state had sprung the disorganization which in a measure justified the independent local movements that have taken place all over the South, is to be abandoned by the Administration of which Mr. Arthur is the head.

While the appointment of Pinchback will be the signal for the reorganization of the radical cohorts, it will, also, we feel confident, have the effect of causing the return, within the Democratic lines, of the great mass of those citizens who had come to the belief that the necessity for maintaining a close party organization was no longer demanded by the existing political situation.

The Stalwart Administration flings out its banners defiantly, from the outer walls. It leaves no middle ground."

In placing this interpretation upon the appointment, Mr. Jastremski pays Mr. Pinchback a very high compliment. For surely, if his name possesses the magic power to reorganize the "Radical cohorts" and inaugurate a "life and death struggle" between Republicanism and Bourbon Democracy in this State, the appointment has not been made a day too soon, and the President has builded wiser than he knew when he made it. Under ordinary circumstances we would be both pained and surprised at this performance of Mr. Jastremski, because it is not in keeping with the character he has borne heretofore, which has been conservative and liberal. Of course it would be illiberal for us to suppose that it was a small piece of demagoguery to fire the Bourbon element of Baton Rouge and thus secure their votes for Mayor. But if such was his purpose, it is gratifying to note that his appeal to the prejudice of his people proved a complete failure, for his opponent, Hon. J. C. Chavroit, distanced him in the race.

SECOND WARD ELECTION.

On last Monday an election was held in the Second Ward in this city for a Representative from that Ward in the General Assembly. There were four candidates in the field. Three Democratic and one Republican and it was confidently believed that the Republican candidate, who was of exceptionally good character and quite popular even with the Democrats, would surely be elected. It was assumed that the Democratic vote would be pretty evenly divided between the three Democratic candidates and as the total Democratic vote would not exceed nine hundred it would require only about three hundred votes to elect and with a Republican registration of over six hundred there could be no doubt of obtaining that number.

The calculation was all right and had the Republican voters of the ward turned out and voted as they should have done, the Republican candidate would have been elected. The successful Democratic candidate only received 253 votes, and the other Democratic candidates received respectively 224 and 193. The Republican candidate only received 100, and fully half of these were not Republicans. On every side we are asked by Republicans, what does this miserable failure mean? On the other hand we make the same inquiry and no body can vouchsafe an answer. A shrug of the shoulders and a peculiar facial expression are the only responses obtained.

That there must be some cause for this shameful defeat is certain. And that the cause should be unearthed and removed is equally certain. But who is going to do it? *That is the question.*

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

New Orleans March 20, 1882.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The near approach of the Congressional elections, behooves Republicans to look about them with a view to placing in the field their best men with an arrogant, agressive and powerful enemy in our front, we can only hope to achieve success by confronting them with our purest and ablest leaders, competent, fearless and tried Republicans must be selected to carry our standard in the coming contest which promises to be a firmly contested battle. We have heard the name of the Hon. Edgar L St.-Ceran whispered in connection with the Congressional nomination in the 2nd District. We could not find a better man a native of this State, having descended from an ancient creole family, a gentleman of pure character, possessed of a clean record, able and fearless in his advocacy of Republican principles. Ever at his post of duty, true to his party and friends. Mr. St Ceran is no new convert having served during the dark and trying days of 76 and 77 as sheriff of the Packard Supreme Court an officer of Gov. Packard's body guard. After the falling to pieces of the Packard government, the result of the "McVeagh Commission and Hays famous Southern policy"—he (in company with other Republicans) set on foot an organization the object of which was the overthrow by armed force of the Nichol's Government. "After perfecting the organization composed most of native white Republicans—the plot was only abandoned upon learning authoritively that even after the capture of the Arsenals, Stations, Supreme Court building and State House would have been effected Mr. Hays positively denied his support to the "Packard Government." In 1878, we find Mr. St. Ceran one of the prominent organizers of the National Party; as President Eight Ward National Club, member National State Committee and candidate on the ticket of that party for the honorable position of Administrator of Improvements he figured prominently then battling against his Bourbon enemies. In 1880 he appears again as a member of the solid Grant delegation to Chicago, member Stalwart State Central Committee, member Stalwart Washington delegation, and now occupies an important position as Secretary Stalwart State Campaign Committee of Louisiana. His vigorous efforts in behalf of his party and people entitle him to a place in the front rank, his republicanism, courage and staying qualities cannot be question. *If he will accept* let the nomination be tendered him, it could not fall upon worthier shoulders. Popular even among his political opponents he will poll many Democratic and Independent votes this with the party vote throughout the various parishes comprising the 2nd Congressional District may enable our party to elect a man to represent them in the next Congressional delegation from Louisiana.

C. J. STRATA,
Sixth Ward of Orleans.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, U. S. Attorney General, evidently does not consider Section 2, Article XV of the amendments to the Constitution *obiter dicta*. He has recently written a long letter, upon a subject which he says concerns him very much, to Dallas Saunders, Assistant U. S District Attorney, now in Charleston, S. C., on special duty; from which we clip the subjoined paragraphs.

"All who violate law, and especially fundamental law, such as the right of suffrage, must be made to feel the terrors of that law. Abuse of the right of suffrage, such as is charged to have been perpetrated in South Carolina, is practical treason against the dignity of the people and the fundamental principle of their power, and it must be signally punished.

"At this point I have paused and re-read my letter. I was about to send it off to you, and as I read it over I saw that through it ran a pretty sharp tone of reprobation of this supposed attempt to pursue the poor and obscure and to permit the prosperous and important to escape the prosecution that they merited—prosecution for the offenses they were charged with having committed. I see nothing in my letter that ought to be modified, for I am deeply in earnest about all this.

"You are a Democrat, and very properly sympathize with your party, and I talk to you with a little more vigor because you are a Democrat, and also because we enjoy such close personal and friendly relations. I wish to express my Republican convictions upon this subject, but irrespective of my Republican convictions I intend more emphatically to indicate how important all of this is to both sides that there should be fair play—fairplay all round.

"There is no just judgment of the popular will in any election that is controlled or biased by force of fraud, and I do insist that both Democrats and Republicans should have their faces set as a flint against any abuses against the free and fair use of the ballot box.

Evidently, Attorney General Brewster is the right man in the right place; and, as far in his power lies, intends to protect the ballot-box from violation, and the voter from intimidation. In his deeply important letter, relating as it does to the very foundation of a Republican government, Mr. Brewster, divesting the subject entirely of technical red-tape, treats of it not as a matter of partizan politics; but as a question of vital concern to every American citizen, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Abraham Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, and Attorney General Brewster in perfect accord with President Arthur's Administration intends that, in obedience to organic law, it shall be ratified and enforced throughout the Union.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Last Sunday evening St. James Chapel was crowded in every part by a large audience of our people. The occasion was the memorial meeting in honor of Henry Highland Garnett, late Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

The Chapel was tastefully draped in mourning, and decorated with flowers stilling breathing their sweet fragrance.

Rev. Dr. Charles H Thompson, Rector of St. Philip's P. E. Church, presided over the meeting, and Rev. A. E. P. Albert acted as secretary. A long list of Vice-Presidents was read,—among whom were Gov. P. B S Pinchback, Col. James Lewis, Gov. C. C. Antoine, Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, Dr. J. T. Newman, Hon. J. D. Kennedy, Rev. Dr. W. S. Alexander, Rev. C. C. Hunt, Messrs. C. F. Ladd, J. W. Pierce and other prominent citizens.

Rev. A. M. Green was the orator of the evening, and the orator for the hour and the occasion.

The eloquent divine delivered a grand and beautiful funeral oration full of pathos and sublime sentiments. Miss Josephine Norrington presided at the organ, and the singing was led by Hon. H. C. C. Astwood.

The following preambles and resolutions offered by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable wisdom of an allwise Providence, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the earth and the sphere of his useful activity, while in the zenith of his power and influence, to the haven of rest and eternal happiness, the spirit of Henry Highland Garnett, D. D., late Minister resident and Consul General from the United States to the Republic of Liberia; and

Whereas, In his death we recognize the fall of a prince and great man in Israel, an eminent apostle of freedom, a ripe scholar and a profound philosopher and religious teacher; the removal of an ideal man, whose well-rounded life marks one of the grandest climaxes of human attainments;

Therefore be it resolved, 1st., That while we obediently submit in deep humiliation to the inalterable decree of an Allwise Providence, that has thus afflicted us, we cannot refrain, under the very shadow of this great bereavement, from joining with the mourning family, our race and the Nation in expressing our sincere regret at the loss of their devoted father, loving husband, faithful friend, and truly great and good man;

Resolved 2d, That in the death of Dr. Garnett, the State of New York has lost one of her most brilliant and valuable gems; the United States diplomatic service, one of its noblest representatives; the republic of Liberia, one of her best and most devoted friends; the Christian ministry, an able and worthy exponent and defender; the arts and sciences, a persistent scholar; the Negro race, one of its most eminent, scholarly, worthy and inflexible, representative champions; and mankind, a model of human perfection, worthy the ambitious aspiration of the purest and most exalted;

Resolved 3d., That we extend to the bereaved family our heartelt sympathy and condolence; and that we commend them in this hour of their deep anguish and sorrow, to that omnipotent and faithful "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother;"

Resolved 4th, That copies of these resolutions properly inscribed be forwarded to the family of our fallen hero, to the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; to the department of State of the republic of Liberia; and to the press for publication."

Thus is the precious memory of this worthy public man Christian hero, honored at home and abroad

Rest to his weary Spirit!
Peace to his ashes!

POOR SAMBO.

The following communication to Senator Jones is characteristic of its author:

IBERVILLE PARISH, MARCH 20, 1882.

Senator John P. Jones,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—Should the spirit of your set speech in the United States Senate, striking *Sambo* over *John Chinaman's* shoulder, be carried out in its full spirit throughout the length and breadth of this country, it will do poor *Sambo* more harm in the store, than *bulldozing* did him in the past. Before you turn us over to *old mass*, for *God sake* give us an *appropriation* to *build* and *protect the Levees*, and *feed* the *starving people* in the *inundated districts* of the South.

Very respectfully,
THEOPHILE T. ALLAIN,
Representative of Iberville parish, Louisiana.

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accomodate

GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND FAMILIES

WITH BOARD,

BY THE MONTH, WEEK OR DAY,

AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.,

On FRONT STREET—short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.

☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,

—AT—

237....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET....237

Corner of Tyrone street.

feb8 NEW ORLEANS.

THE LOUISIANIAN

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, will very likely be appointed Minister to Merico at an early day.

Director of Mints Burchard will arrive in New Orleans shortly on business connected with the Mint.

A monster petition for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, has been presented to the President by citizens of Chicago. It contains 120,000 signatures, and is 2,400 feet in length.

A National Convention of Telegraphers was held in Cincinnati on the 18th inst. Eight hours' system per day work and seven for night work was agreed upon.

P. E. Brulatour, of New Orleans, was presented to the President last Monday by Hon. R. L. Gibson, and had an interview in reference to the commercial interests of Louisiana.

The Georgia Independents have issued a call for a mass-meeting in Atlanta on the first day of June, 1882. The object of the mass meeting is to discuss the best method of wiping out the corruption of the Bourbon party now in power in Georgia.

The Garfield mounment committee have issued notice, stating that over $106,000 has been subscribed, and that they want to raise $250,000, of which Ohio will promise one half, the other half to be distributed among other States and Territories, in proportion of their wealth and population.

F. A. Palmer, late Auditor of the city of Newark, N. J., was last Saturday sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years, by Judge Depue, on eight indictments for obtaining from the city treasury on forged warrants. The sum obtained was about $220,000.

The Louisiana Congressional Delegation have frequent communication with the President and the Secretary of War, concerning the needs of the flooded districts. President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln fully appreciate the gravity of the situation, and are doing all that lies in their power to alleviate the great distress.

The Cabinet has disposed of the court-martial case of Cadet J. C. Whitaker by disapproving the sentence of the court, dismissal from the service, on the technical ground that the evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced, thus sustaining the opinion of the Advocate-General.

A bill was introduced in Congress last Monday to incorporate the Atlantic and Mississippi River Canal Company, with a minimum capital of $20,000,000, to construct a steamboat canal from St. Mary's river, Georgia, through Okefenikee swamps to St. Marks, Florida, and along the Gulf coast to the Mississippi river.

Local.

Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, was in town this week.

Mr. Oscar Berhel, we are pleased to note, is improving.

Several competent lady teachers are wanted in Iberville parish.

Both eyes will be hescoed in the Primaries.

Mr. Cain Sartain, of East Carroll, has received a position in the Post Office.

Want of space crowds out a red hot communication from one of the wards.

The vernal equinox of last Tuesday did considerable damage on the river front.

They *tested* their streght in the Second Ward contest with disastrous results.

No move will succeed in the Second Ward unless the people second the motion.

We tender our congratulations to our esteemed friend, Mr. G. B. M. Newmann on his appointment in the Mint.

Some happy individual over the Lake has found a Little Pearl, and exclaims, "Eureka!"

As soon as we learn the name of the bridegroom, we will publish a marriage notice.

That sign, — "Colored Sitting Room," has been removed from the Canal St. Depot. We score another victory!

A Stalwart from the 7th Ward desires us to publish the names of the officers of a former Colored Democratic Club, We'll do it when the time comes.

The Stalwarts have unfurled their glorious banners and propose to move on the enemy's works on the day of the Republican primaries.

Mrs. Geo. W. Lyons, a former resident of this city, arrived recently from Leadville, Col., her present home, and was cordially received by her many friends.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. M. L. Dale. Our friends who intend to sojourn at the Pass during the Summer season will find excellent accommodation at moderate terms at this estimable lady's Lakeside residence.

Col. John W. Glenn has arrived in the city from San Antonio where he has completed a $250,000 Post Office. The Colonel takes charge of the office lately held by Col. Wrotnoski, and will supervise the completion of the Customhouse.

The "Ebony Plank" which disgraced the platform of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. has been stricken out. Our Benevolent Associations had decided to give no more excursions on that Road, and our people had determined never to *get aboard* by walking the Ebony Plank.

The 5th Ward Central Republican Club, will meet on Wednesday, March 29, 1882, at their Hall on St Peter Street between Prieur and Jonhson strs., at 7 o'clock sharp for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the Central Club, and Delegates to the Parish Committee.

Hon. James D. Kennedy dropped in suddenly on us during the week. In his official investigations in the Postal Service he has made an extended tour through Texas. Stopping at Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Corsicana, Abilene, Tyler, Mineola, Athens, El Paso, and crossing the Rio Grande to venture on Mexican soil, at El Paso del Norte. Move on, Duncan, we can't follow!

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, Consul General of the United States to the Republic of St. Domingo, left for his post of duty, last Monday evening *via* New York. He will take passage on board the steamer Clyde and leaves for St. Domingo City, next Tuesday, 28th inst. A large number of his friends were at the Jackson R. R. Depot to see him off.

The following excerpt is taken from the Southwestern Christian Advocate of this city:

"Mr. Astwood is the first colored man appointed from Louisiana into the diplomatic service of the Government.

As this consulate is of a higher order than the one of Trinadad, to which he was at first appointed, this appointment is a perfect vindication of Mr. Astwood, against his traducers. This consulate being at the seat of government it ranks above all the others, it being the one through which they communicate with our Department of State. Mr. Astwood's mercantile experience in the West Indies, his liberal education and fluent use of the Spanish language, well fits him for this mission; and from his interest in the city we may expect great advantage to accrue to this city, through his ability and influence. We hope him much health and success."

A SERENADE.

Last Tuesday evening, in the vicinity of Bienville, beyond Claiborne, the beautiful calm which reigned in the stillness of the small hours of a cloudless night, was gently disturbed by the silvery notes of melodious music. The Excelsior Silver Cornet Band, under the leadership of Prof. T. V. Baquet, accompanied by a few intimate friends honored Gov. Pinchback with the compliment of a serenade. The strains of music seemed to move the air as softly as a zephyr; in the neighborhood windows were raised and the lattice lightly touched. The Governor soon made his appearance on the porch of his residence, and acknowledge the honor tendered him by his friends, in the following facetious remarks:

Gentlemen:—For reasons best known to yourselves you have seen fit to disturb the peace and quiet of this orderly neighborhood with the sounds of excellent music, and but for the fact that your purpose to do so had been made known to me, I might find myself greatly embarrassed and utterly unable to command suitable words to express my thanks for the honor conferred by this mark of your respect and esteem. But just here, allow me to assure you that however pleasant it would be for me to indulge the flattering thought that you have tendered me this splendid compliment simply to gratify my personal feelings, candor compels me to confess that I do not place any such construction upon your action. You have chosen this course to manifest your approval of my appointment as Surveyor of Customs, because you recognize in the act a disposition on the part of the present National Administration to accord to colored Republicans a fuller share of the honors and emoluments of the party than they have had accorded to them by former administrations. Valuable and important in this respect, my appointment has a still greater significance which you have not failed to notice. It demonstrates that efficient party services, rendered often at the peril of a man's life, is not to be held hereafter when victories are won, as a disqualification for official preferment, it means that the national Republican party has returned to its cardinal principles and recognizes the equality before the law of all men, equal rights and exact justice for all classes of citizens, and that it proposes to make these grand principles living realities, not by the use of bayonets but by the employment of all the legitimate moral agencies within its command; it signalizes a desire on the part of the powers that be to have unity and harmony in the Republican party in this State, and a compact organization able and willing to make an honest, independent, and brave effort to rescue the State from the control of the Bourbon Democracy; it means all this, and much more, which I have not the time to tell you to-night, but upon which at some future time I may speak more fully.

We are in a state of profound peace now, and I am quite sure you do not expect any extended speech; but I cannot conclude my remarks without reminding you that I have returned to the starting point of my public life, my first love, the bloody old Fourth Ward. It was in this glorious ward that my public life began. Here, all the honors I have worn, from the commission of a ward club to the credentials of United States Senator, were won. So long as I remained in the good Old Fourth my career was onward and upward. Upon leaving it a halt was called. Returning to it, victory again perches upon my banner—a victory as grand and complete, the circumstances considered, as any of the many which have attended my struggles in the tempestuous past. If it is an augury for the future, I am sure I have been wise in the choice of my present abode, and I shall consider long and well before I consent to leave it again. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, it was my custom of old on occasions such as this, to ask my friends in the house to "take something." I cannot afford to dispense with that custom on this occasion. You will, therefore, please not stand in the order of your coming, but come in at once and let's see if we can find "something to take."

The serenade party were cordially invited into the spacious parlors, to enjoy the hospitality of the mansion. Toasts were made and happily responded to by Col. James Lewis, Messrs. W. S. Wilson, A. P. Albert, and other gentlemen. While inside the celebrated band enlivened the occasion by excellent selections of inspiring music. At a late hour the party retired in very hilarious spirits.

MASONIC.

Grand Master of Masons C F Ladd, and Grand Officers, returned last Sunday from St Charles Parish, La., where they established a Masonic Lodge of 23 members known as Camelia Lodge U. D. with the following officers, viz: Chas. A Bourgeois, W. M.; Charles Clinton, S W.; M S. Cox, J. W.; Alfred Guillaume Treas.; Alfred Antonio Secretary; Jas. Knight, S. D.; Emile Harris, J D.; Merrit Johnson, steward; Louis D'Arensbourg, stewards; Abraham Simms, Chaplain; Vol. Kenton, Tyler; after the Lodge was constituted Grand Master Ladd, turned over to the Treasurer the sum of $126 90, after deducting all the necessary expenses of establishing the Lodge and other incidentals. The good work goes bravely on.

HALL 7TH WARD R. C. C. CLUB. Greatmen street.

A meeting will be held on Monday evening, March 27th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Club Hall, Greatmen St., for the purpose of making nominations for the reorganization of the Central Club of the 7th Ward for the election to be held on the 1st of April, 1882.

PROSPER P. ALBERT,
President 7th Ward R. R. Club.

HALL 13th WARD CENT. R. CLUB, Cadiz and Camp Streets, New Orleans March 24th, 1882.

Agreeably to joint call of the Joint Conference Committee of the respective Republican Parish Committees Parish of Orleans, the above named club will convene at their Hall, April 1st. prox., at 6 o'clock P. M., sharp; for the purpose of reorganizing and electing three (3) delegates to represent the Ward in the new Parochical Committee.

J. B. GAUDET, President.
ANDREW HELM, Secretary.

HALL 9TH WARD REP. GEN. CLUB. New Orleans, March 23d, 1882.

Meeting called to order precisely at the hour appointed, with Toby Washington, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and upon motion of Mr. Isaac Nicholas, the resolution of Mr. Jno. W. Edwards which was adopted at a previous meeting in relation to the appointment of Commissioners of Election was reconsidered, and there being no further business, the club then adjourned to meet Tuesday, March 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m. at Rev. Isaac Nicholas's Church.

TOBY WASHINGTON, President.
N. G. ORRAY, Secretary.

HALL 4TH WARD CENT. REP. CLUB, Derbigny St. bet. Bienville and Customhouse Streets

The Officers, members of, and Republicans residents and voters of said ward are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the above club on Monday March 27th, 1882 at 7 30 P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Officers of the Central Club and Delegates to the Parish Committee and also to extend to Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback a cordial and hearty welcome on his successful appointment as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans La. Appointment of Commissioners and the time of holding the election will be fixed.

Come one? Come all?

ROBT. MALCOLM,
GEO. JONES,
Presidents 4th Ward Cent. R. Club.
CHAS. P. VIGERS,
EDWARD JACKSON,
Secretaries 4th Ward Cent. R. Club.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE, OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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"	J. V Labostrie, ... Gr. J. Warden
"	A. W. Thompson, ... Gr. Treasurer
"	J. E. Trosclair, ... Gr. Secretary
Worshipful	J Henri Burch, ... Gr. Lecturer
"	John G. Lewis, ... Gr. Orator
"	A. E P. Albert, ... Gr. Chaplain
"	A. P Williams, ... Gr. Organist
"	Henry Hicks, ... Gr. S Deacon
"	Sterling Barrow, ... Gr. J. Deacon
"	Samuel D. Hale, Gr. Sr. } Stewards
"	E. P. Cleary, ... Jr. }
"	Joshua Thomas, ... Gr. Mr. of C's.
"	Joseph Banyon, ... Gr. Marshal
"	Robt. F. Cook, ... Gr. S. Bearer
"	Fred. R. Wright, ... Gr. S. Bearer
"	William Vigers, ... Gr. Pursuivant
"	Jefferson Stokes, ... Gr. Tyler

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John G. Lewis, ... Chairman.
C. C. Antoine, A. W. Thompson.

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Harry Steel,	S. W.
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George C. Mason,	Sec'y.
W. A. Halston,	S. D.
George Devezin,	J D.
Henderson McCray,	Chaplain
Jefferson Stokes,	Tyler

Meets 1st. Monday each month, No. 26 Camp street.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

George Turner,	W M
Fred. R. Wright,	S W
C. C. Antoine,	J W
Wm G. Brown,	Treas
A P Williams,	Sec'y
J J Ross,	S D.
Wm Smith,	J D.
Wm Johnson,	Tyler

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 26 Camp St.

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James Isabelle,	W M.
H. O. Donnella,	S. W.
John Brown,	J W.
Peter Joseph,	Treas
C. F Ladd,	Sec'y.
G. H Hill,	S. D.
R. H. Isabelle,	J D.
Oscar Crozier,	Stewards
Henry Franklin,	
Pierre Landry,	Chaplain
Lewis M Dunn,	Tyler

Meets 2d. Monday of each month, at No. 26 Camp street.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

E. P Cleary,	W. M.
Wm J Stephen,	S. W
T. C. Graves,	J. W
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Eli. H. Flowers,	Secretary
W. W Saunderson,	S. D.
Charles Barnes,	J D
Surray A. Mason,	Stewards
Grifin Motley,	
William Davis,	Chaplain
Henry Hicks,	Tyler

Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, 26 Camp street.

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Frank Anderson,	S W
Oscar Pillman,	J. W.
J Henri Burch,	Treas.
Frederick Fobb,	Sec'y.
George James,	S. D.
W A Gorham,	J. D.
J C Butler,	Tyler

Meets 1st Tuesday in each month, at No. 26 Camp street.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

W John DeLacy,	W. M.
J. B. Pierson,	S. W.
Jos. Basyon,	J. W.
A. A Williams,	Treas.
John E. Trosclair,	Sec'y.
J. A. William,	S. D.
M A Jameson,	J. D
Alex Scott,	Stewards
B Eugene,	
A E P Albert,	Chaplain
J C Howard,	Tyler

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month at No. 26 Camp street.

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A. F Torvalon,	S W.
E. Berthelot,	J. W.
J V Labostrie,	Treas.
William H Green,	Sec'y.
Frank Deslonde,	S. D.
M A Sacerlotte,	J. D.
Oscar Fernandez,	Stewards
J Folin,	
J R V Thomas,	Chaplain.
Chas De Gruy,	Tyler

Meets 1st Thursday in each month, at No. 26, Camp street.

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Sterling Barrow,	W. M
Alex. Bayne,	S. W
A. Benjamin,	J. W
W. Taylor,	Treas
Adolph Leyl,	Sec'y
Joseph Israel,	S. D
James Davis,	J. D
Alonzo Bell,	Stewards
Geo. Thompson,	
Wm. Holmes,	Tyler

Meets 2nd Saturday of each month, at Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Robert F. Cook,	W. M
Elijah Johns,	S W
Wm. Hamilton,	J. W
S Bird,	Treas
F W Barrington,	Sec'y
S W Smith,	S. D
James R Cook,	D
Wm. Thomas,	Stewards
Benj. Hogan,	
Austin Jones,	Chaplain
P J Jackson,	Tyler

Meets 2nd Monday in each month, at Monroe, La.

ST JOHN LODGE. NO. 11.

Joshua Thomas,	W. M
Nathan W Kelly,	S W
Wm E Harris,	J W
Benjamin Francois,	Treasuser
Gustave Baker,	Secretary
Wm Carter,	S. D
Jno W Lockett,	J D
Jos Thomas,	Stewards
Alexander Oliver,	
Moses D Seymore,	Tyler

Meets 3rd Thursday in each Month at Morgan City, La.

HIRAM LODGE N° 12

Isaiah Lawson,	W M
J. J. Sullivan,	S W
Jos A Duffel,	J. W
Jos Thompson,	Treasurer
C D C Bryant,	Secretary
H C. Johnson,	S D
Wm B Davis,	J D
W J Mimms,	Stewards
A J Grigsby,	
Eugene Baptiste,	Chaplain
Wm Beckett,	Tyler

Meets 1st Friday of each month at Donaldsonville, La.

CAMELIA LODGE, U. D.

Charles A. Bourgeois,	W. M
Charles Clinton,	S. W
M. S. Cox,	J. W
Alfred Guillaume,	Treas
Alfred Antonio,	Sec'y
Jas. Knight,	S. D
Emile Harris,	J. D
Merrit Johnson,	Stewards
Louis D'Arensbourg,	
Abraham Simms,	Chaplain
Vol. Kenton,	Tyler

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F. James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist C'haplain; P. N. F. J. W. Burns, New Orleans, 1st Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hank, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

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All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary, Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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To the Presidents of the Republican Parish Committees and to all Republicans of the Third Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Third Congressional District Committee held in the City of New Orleans, on Saturday, March 4th, 1882, the following call was issued, to wit:

Resolved, That the Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of the Third Congressional District, is hereby called to meet at Donaldsonville on Tuesday the 22d day of August 1882, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a candidate for the 48th Congress, and to elect a Congressional District Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the several parishes of the Third Congressional District, be entitled to the following representation in said Convention, viz:

Ascension	4	Delegates.
Assumption	4	"
Calcasieu	1	"
Cameron	1	"
Iberia	3	"
Iberville	5	"
Lafayette	1	"
Lafourche	4	"
St Martin	2	"
St Mary	5	"
Terrebonne	4	"
Vermilion	1	"
Total	35	"

Be it further Resolved, That the several Parish Committees of the District are hereby directed to call an election of delegates, which call shall be published at least two weeks before the meetings hereinafter specified in the Morgan City Free Press, Donaldsonville Chief, Iberville South, N. O. WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN, Louisiana Republican and such other papers friendly to this call.

The election of parish delegates to the District Convention shall be held on the 5th day of August 1882, at their several parish seats. Said delegates shall be furnished with proper credentials, certified by the President and Secretary of their respective committees, and copies of the same shall be forwarded at the same time to Theo Fontelieu, President, and Louis A Martinet, Secretary of the District Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the members of this Committee be, and they are hereby, notified that a meeting of this Committee will be held at Donaldsonville on Monday, the 21st day of August 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of preparing a roll for the temporary organization of the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Committee be published in the N. O. WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN, Louisiana Republican, Donaldsonville Chief, Morgan City Free Press, Iberville South, and such other papers as are favorable to it.

THEO. FONTELIEU,
President Republican Committee Third Congressional District of Louisiana.
L. A. MARTINET, Secretary.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara B., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

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100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10,000
500	do	20	10,000
1,000	do	10	10,000

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NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

To the Presidents of the Republican Parish Committees and to all Republicans of the Third Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Third Congressional District Committee held in the City of New Orleans, on Saturday, March 4th, 1882, the following call was issued, to wit:

Resolved, That the Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of the Third Congressional District, is hereby called to meet at Donaldsonville on Tuesday the 22d day of August 1882, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a candidate for the 48th Congress, and to elect a Congressional District Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the several parishes of the Third Congressional District, be entitled to the following representation in said Convention, viz:

Ascension	4	Delegates.
Assumption	4	"
Calcasieu	1	"
Cameron	1	"
Iberia	3	"
Iberville	5	"
Lafayette	1	"
Lafourche	4	"
St Martin	2	"
St Mary	5	"
Terrebonne	4	"
Vermillion	1	"
Total	35	"

Be it further Resolved, That the several Parish Committees of the District are hereby directed to call an election of delegates, which call shall be published at least two weeks before the meetings hereinafter specified in the Morgan City Free Press, Donaldsonville Chief, Iberville South, N. O. WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN, Louisiana Republican and such other papers friendly to this call.

The election of parish delegates to the District Convention shall be held on the 5th day of August 1882, at their several parish seats. Said delegates shall be furnished with proper credentials, certified by the President and Secretary of their respective committees, and copies of the same shall be forwarded at the same time to Theo Fontelieu, President, and Louis A Martinet, Secretary of the District Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the members of this Committee be, and they are hereby, notified that a meeting of this Committee will be held at Donaldsonville on Monday, the 21st day of August 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of preparing a roll for the temporary organization of the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Committee be published in the N. O. WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN, Louisiana Republican, Donaldsonville Chief, Morgan City Free Press, Iberville South, and such other papers as are favorable to it.

THEO. FONTELIEU,
President Republican Committee Third Congressional District of Louisiana.
L. A. MARTINET, Secretary.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

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